MADRAS COURIER.

Vol. XXIX. TUESDAY, JUNE 22, 1813. No. 1446.

OFFICE of COMMISSIONERS for investigating the CARNATIC DEBTS

[F]ort St. George, June 12, 1813.

The Commissioners hereby give notice, that from and after Thursday next the 17th instant, they will proceed to the consideration of the following claims.

Nos 513 Messrs. Harington and Co. Attornies for Ramasawmy Soucar, Bond 7th July 1786 of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent.

Principal, Pagodas 78,000 0 0 Aggregate Sterling amount, £ 54,624 [illegible]

514 John Underwood, Esq. Attorney for the Committee of the Native [illegible] the amount of a Subscription by [illegible] Omrah to that Institution. [illegible] £ 800 0 0.

515 Messrs. Har[ington and Co.] Attornies to Kistnasawmy Bramin, [illegible] 1795, of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, for [illegible] of an Europe Chariot. Pagodas 1,500 0 0. £ 895 17 9.

516 Messrs. Harington and Co. Attornies to Kistnasawmy Bramin, Bond 15th September 1795 of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, for Jewels sold.

Pagodas 10,000 0 0 £ 6,078 5 4.

517 Messrs. Harrington and Co. Attornies to Kistnasawmy Bramin, Order of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, dated 14th February 1795 to pay on account of a Gentoo Priest and for Horses.

Pagodas 1,500 0 0 £ 932 [illegible]

518 Mr. George [illegible] Balance of an account current with Mahomed Jaffier Kh[an] Bahauder, Moustajand Fouzdar of the Tinnevelly district, for cash advanced with the knowledge and sanction of the [Nabob] Omdut ul Omrah. Chuckrums 99,825 0 3

6,901 6 0.

[Hon]orable Colonel Arthur Se[illegible]ger, Balance [of] an Agreement approved by the Nabob [Omdut ul] Omrah, for money lent, [Pago]das 14,050 5 31

£ 7,433 16 11.

[M]essrs. Harington and Co. Attornies to Aterabitty, Brother and Heir of [illegible]ithulla Alwar [illegible] 22d June 1775 of the Nabob Wallajah [illegible] Drake's name, but for [the] benefit of [illegible] for money lent. Pags. 8[illegible] 0 0.

£ 11[illegible] 1.

[H]arington and Co. Attorn[ies] [illegible] G. [illegible] 27th July 1797 of the Nabob [Omdut] ul [Omrah for t]wo Pictures. Pagodas 200 0 0.

£ 10[illegible]

[Messrs.] Harington and Co. Attor[nies] [illegible] [illegible] Bonds, 1st dated 26th [illegible] 15,000, 2d dated 14th June [illegible] [illegible] of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, for [mone]y lent. Pagodas 25,000 £ 11,474 10 4.

[illegible] Messrs. Harington and Co. Attornies to Per[illegible] Naick, Balance of an account current with the [Nabo]b Wallajah closed 30th June 1782 for the price [of El]ephants sold to his Highness Omdut ul Omrah.

Pagodas 773 14 0. £ 763 19 6

[illegible]4 Satur Arathoon Assignee of Dadah Gooroomoorthitty, Bond 1st December 1798 of the Nabob [Omd]ut ul Omrah, for money lent. Pags 5,000 0 0.

£ 2,545 9 6.

[illegible]5 John de Fries, Esq. acting Administrator to the [Estat]e of John Hall deceased, Mortgagee of Henry [illegible]is, Esq. Bond dated 1st June 1794 of the Nabob [Omdut u]l Omrah, for arrears of pay, articles supplied [and mon]ey lent. Pagodas 7,851 16 53 £ 4,703 16 11.

[J]ohn de Fries, Esq. Assignee of Vencaty Nara[illegible]y, Balance of a Bond dated 6th September [illegible] Nabob Wallajah, for money lent.

[P]agodas 1,20,000 0 0. £ 146,620

[Har]ington and Co. Attornies to Kistna[illegible] [cl]aim for the amount of Messrs. [illegible] and Co's Bill on him for sundry [illegible] apparel supplied the Nabob Omdut [ul Omrah.] Pags. 1,722 21 0 £ 901 1 7.

[Har]ington and Co. Attornies to Kistna[illegible] the amount purchase of a Carriage [illegible]. Abbott, by order of the Nabob [illegible] Pags 900 0 0. £ 539 1 3.

[Har]ington and Co. Attornies to Kistna[illegible] [Bal]ance of an account with the Nabob [illegible] purchase of a Garden by his [illegible] 0. £ 3,613 7 8.

[illegible] Bond [illegible] money lent.

[illegible] 62,657 19 2.

[illegible] and Ha[illegible] Attornies for Dr. Alexand[er] [illegible] [an]d Major W. Dowse, Assignee of J. Tulloh, Es[q.] [illegible] [Assign]ee of Dr. Harris, Bond 7th June 1788 of the N[abob Om]dut ul Omrah, for money lent.

[Pagod]as 5,000 0 0. £ 3,593 17 9.

532 Vaneram [illegible], Balance of a Bond 2d March 1801 of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, for money lent.

Pagodas 15,802 15 0 £ 7,441 0 0.

533 Mrs. Ann Casimire and James Alexander Casimire, Heirs of the late Mr. Charles Casimire, Balance of an account current dated 7th November 1786 for arrears of pay and house rent as Apothecary to the Nabob Wallajah. Pagodas 6,707 41 4.

£ 5, 493 16 9.

S. T. GOAD.

F. FAUQUIER.

Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Application was this day made to the Honorable the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, on the Ecclesiastical side thereof, for Letters of Administration to the Estate and Effects of J. S. ROBINSON, late a Lieutenant in the Second Battalion Fifteenth Regiment Native Infantry, in the Service of the Honorable East India Company on the Madras Military Establishment, deceased, to be granted to THOMAS ALEXANDER EGLAN, of Madras Merchant, as simple contract Creditor of the said deceased.

WM. LIGHT,
PROCTOR.

Madras, 18th June, 1813.

Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Application was this day made to the Honorable the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, on the Ecclesiastical side thereof, for Letters of Administration to the Estate and Effects of R. J. BARNARD, late a Lieutenant in the Second Battalion Eighteenth Regiment Native Infantry, in the service of the Honorable East India Company on the Madras Military Establishment, deceased, to be granted to THOMAS ALEXANDER EGLAN, of Madras Merchant, as simple contract Creditor of the said deceased.

WM. LIGHT,
PROCTOR.

Madras, 18th June, 1813.

Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Application was this day made to the Honorable the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, on the Ecclesiastical Side thereof, for Letters of Administration to the Estate and Effects of G. FRANKLIN, late a Conductor in the Ordnance Department, in the service of the Hon'ble East India Company, on the Madras Military Establishment, deceased, to be granted to THOMAS ALEXANDER EGLAN, of Madras Merchant, as simple contract Creditor of the said deceased.

WM. LIGHT,
PROCTOR.

Madras, 18th June, 1813.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN

THAT

THE UNDERMENTIONED

PROPERTY,

BELONGING TO

MURVADY SOONDERA

MOORTEY MOODELY,

WILL BE SOLD

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

AT FOUR O'CLOCK

IN THE AFTERNOON,

PRECISELY,

ON SATURDAY,

The 26th June 1813,

POSITIVELY WITHOUT LIMIT.

SEVEN

STRONG BUILT

GODOWNS,

CONTAINING

TWO GROUNDS

AND

175[illegible] Square feet, situated at the Sea Beach, in the first line between VAMBAUKUM KISTNYAH's Godown and the Blacktown Rampart.

The produce of the Seven Godowns per month is 52 Pagodas, five of them are at present rented for 38 Pagodas, and the other two, are vacate[d la]tely.

[T]erms of Sale.

Ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid down immediately on the Premises being sold, and the remainder in ten days, possession will not be given till the whole of the purchase money is paid.

Advertisement.

PROBATE of the Last Will and Testament of A. MONTGOMERIE, late a Lieutenant in the 2d Regiment of Cavalry, on the Madras Establishment, deceased, having been granted by the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, to WILLIAM MONTGOMERIE, Esq. Executor therein named.—All Persons having demands, or being indebted to, or holding Property belonging to the said deceased, are requested forthwith to state their claims, pay their debts, and deliver up such property to Messrs. GRIFFITHS, COOK and CO. Attornies to the Executor.

Madras, June 21, 1813.

From the Government Gazette,

THURSDAY, JUNE 17, 1813.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Henry Mortlock, Deputy Register to the Court of Sudder Adawlut and Foujdarry Adawlut.

Head Quarters; Choultry Plain, 8th June 1813.

G. O. BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

The General Order of the 8th ultimo appointing Ensign Gordon of 1st Battalion 11th Regiment N. I. to do duty with 1st Battalion 3d or Palamcottah Light Infantry, is cancelled at that Officer's request.

Lieutenant Cleaveland of the 19th N. Regiment, is removed from the 2d to the 1st Battalion of that Regiment.

The following Cornets doing duty with 1st Regiment N. C. are removed to do duty with the undermentioned Corps.

Cornets Stratton, Bullock, and Smith, with 4th Regiment.

Cornets Hudleston, Hyslop, and Gahagan, with 6th Regiment.

These Officers will however continue to do duty with 1st Regiment until the arrival of the 4th Regiment and a Detachment of the 6th at Arcot.

ARRIVALS AT THE PRESIDENCY.] Captain R. Davis, Paymaster Ceded Districts.—Lieutenant [illegible] Adjutant [illegible] Fulton, 1st Bat. 6th N. Regt.—Lieutenant A. E. Patullo, Body Guard,—Lieutenant W. B. Isacke, B. N. I.—Mr. A. Judson, English Missionary.

DEPARTURE.] Lieutenant H. W. Byrn, 2d Bat. 2d N. Regt.

From the Calcutta Gazette.

THURSDAY, JUNE 3, 1813.

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

FORT WILLIAM, APRIL 30, 1813.

Mr. F. W. Russell, Second Assistant to the Residency at Poona.

General Orders, by the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, MAY 22, 1813.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Appointments in the Commissariat Department, which are to have effect from this date.

Lieutenant David Bruce, of the 13th, and Lieut. Thomas Fiddes, of the 21st Regiments of Native Infantry, to be Sub-Assistants Commissary General, with a Salary of Sonaut Rs. 300 each, per mensem.

From the Bombay Courier,

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, MAY 28, 1813.

By the Right Honorable the Governor in Council.

The following appointment is ordered to take place in the 2d Regiment Native Infantry.

Second Regiment.

Supernumerary Acting Ensign Patrick Hunter to be Ensign, in succession to Ambrose promoted,—Date of rank 9th May 1813.

Bombay Castle, 29th May 1813.

The appointment by the Officer Commanding the Southern Division of Guzerat on the 15th Instant of Lieutenant Scott to act as Adjutant of the Detail of the 2d Battalion 5th Regiment in Garrison at Surat during the continuance of the Head quarters of the Battalion in the field is confirmed.

Bombay Castle, 31st May 1813.

The furlough to the Malabar Coast gr[anted] [Cap]tain T. W. Stokoe of the Bombay Eu[illegible] by the Government orders of the 5th [illegible] tended to the 12th September nex[t].

The following promotions are [illegible] in the 6th Regiment Native I[nfantry] [illegible] Captain P. Page retired i[illegible] September last.

Sixth [illegible]

Captain Lieutenant [illegible] tain of a Company, Li[illegible] Captain Lieutenant a[illegible] be Lieutenant in suc[cession] [illegible] rank 1st October 181[illegible]

Bombay [illegible]

Mr. Edward Mill[illegible] Hon'ble Company's [illegible] the Medical Establi[shment] [illegible] pleasure of the Ho[illegible]

TO THE WORTHY AND INDEPENDENT BURGESSES OF BEVERLEY.

GENTLEMEN,

I cannot leave Beverley without again expressing my gratitude for the honorable trust you have reposed in me, by electing me one of your Representatives in Parliament. Your zealous exertions have carried me through a contest of no ordinary difficulty, against a powerful Opponent, and the result has once more confirmed to you the free and independent right of election.

I shall go into Parliament unacquainted with, and independent of every Party. My inclination will certainly lead me to support His Majesty's Ministers, when I think they are entitled to it; but I shall never hesitate to withhold that support, when I cannot conscientiously give it.

I have only to add, that I will not fail to afford you the opportunity of telling me frankly, whether I have confirmed your expectations or disappointed your hopes; and upon that test alone shall I solicit your future support.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Your faithful & obt. servant,
CHARLES FORBES.

Beverley, 12th October, 1812.

CAPTURE OF SEVILLE.

The Capture by assault of this most important city and station, is one of the most brilliant *coups*, abandon as they have been, of the present Peninsula War. The great object of attack and defence, as appears from the simple, but *deed fraught* narrative of Colonel Skerrett, was the *Bridge*, the carrying of which is an operation of much more real *eclat*, and every way more honourable to the victors, than the much-talked of, and far-trumpetted affair of *Lodi*. To say nothing of the immense *effusion of blood*, through which alone the *inhuman miscreant*, who directed, not participated in, those direful attacks, carried the Bridge, (for he was previously in possession of the town), though less than a mile, either above or below, it was practicable even for infantry to *ford* the Po; it should be pointedly considered, that the Bridge at Seville, which is over a far wider expanse of water than that of Lodi, is composed of boats, over which large planks are placed, and therefore incalculably more difficult of passage than one of solid Roman masonry, which has stood for ages with undiminished strength; added to this, the floating bridge across the Guadalquiver, from the Triana suburb to Seville, had been considerably damaged by the enemy, and was moreover covered by the fire of an entrenched body of troops, and scoured by Artillery on the ramparts of the town; maugre all these disheartening obstacles, "the grenadiers of the Guards carried every thing before them," and in company with some gallant *genuine* Spaniards, "headed the columns that passed the bridge" and entered the town, through which they drove the merciless, invaders by *dint of bayonets*. This brilliant coup, effected with little or no loss of life, distances and throws far into the shade, the disgustingly vaunted exploit of the ci-devant "child and champion of Jacobinism," who immolated more than [illegible] thousand of the flower of the Gallic infantry on that occasion, for the whistling of a name;" as all the objects of legitimate warlike operations were then attainable, as one shewn, with comparatively little or no loss of life; but the Anglo-Iberian laurels reaped at Seville by the gallant Skerrett and his Patriot Compeer glow with freshening lustre, and are not deadened by the o'erpowering vapour with which those of the cold blooded unfeeling Corsican are blended! Seville, once the capital, is still the *largest* city in Spain, though of late years it is not so populous as Madrid. It was the emporium of the Spanish East and West India Trade; and those great Companies had their houses and establishments at Seville: their [ship]s, indeed, anchored and unloaded in the [illegible] of Cadiz—but [illegible] [illegible]re forwarded to Seville, w[illegible] [illegible]er [illegible]ed at the P[illegible] [illegible]600 [illegible] in [illegible]

NAUTICAL REGISTER.

Tuesday, June 22, 1813.

MADRAS.

18th June, Arrived the ship James Drummond, Captain P. Gardner, from Bombay the 21st May; and the ship Mary Anne, Captain N. Birsay from Pondicherry the 17th instant.

PASSENGERS.

Per James Drummond—Mr. Stewart.
Per Mary Anne—Mr. Limond.

20th, Ship Borneo, Captain Savage, from Calcutta, the 1st instant.

PASSENGER—Mr. Gammidge.

The Ship Minerva, Captain Richardson, will sail very shortly for Penang, Malacca, and China.

The Brig Covelong, will also sail shortly for Penang, Malacca and Java.

CALCUTTA, JUNE 3, 1813.

ARRIVALS.

May 29, brig Generoso Almeida, (Portugueze) Captain J. B. Ribeiro, from Point-de-Galle and Madras the 21st May.

Ship Sahiy, (Arab) Nacoda, from Muscat 4th May.

30, Ship Madras Merchant, Captain Charles Eaton, from Madras and Coringa 23d May.

31, Hon'ble Company's cruizer Nautilus, Captain Walker, from Batavia 6th May.

DEPARTURES.

May 25, Ship Mary, Captain R. Allan, for Acheen.

27, Ship Henry Wellesley, Captain D. Teeple, for Madras.

Ship Pomona, Captain T. G. Street, for Bus-...

Ship Eli... ...apt. Charles Miller, for Madras.

31, Ship Lynx, Captain A. Ambrose, for the Cape of Good Hope.

BOMBAY, JUNE 5, 1813.

May 30th, Sailed ship Fleetwood, Captain James Green, to the West Coast of Sumatra.

June 1st, Arrived ship Lord Castlereagh, Captain M. B. Laing, from Calcutta.

2d ditto, ship Sulimany, Captain Robert Suxpitch, from Calcutta, left 14th March.

Ditto ship Mitford, Captain C. Learmouth, from Ditto left 20th ditto.

4th ditto, H. C. ship Carmarthen, Captain Ross, from ditto.

June 5th, H. C. Ship Sir Godfrey Webster, J. Pearson, Esq. Capt. (from Calcutta) bound to England, put back from off the Isle of France, under Jury Masts.

CEYLON, JUNE 2, 1813.

POINT DE GALLE.]—Sailed May the 25th, Brig Cadry Bux, Nocadah Coya, for Pulo Penang.—Passenger Captain Williamson, late of the ship Hawdery.

Arrived May the 18th, Brig Little William, Captain J. H. Barbet, from Batticaloa.

May the 21st, Cape Packet, Captain Charles Donne, from Bombay—Passengers Captain and Mrs. Bradish.

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, JUNE 22, 1813.

The "*anticipated details*" of Bonaparte's movements, which we subjoin from Parisian papers, give a ludicrous colouring to the French disasters, which are transmuted, by an ingenious metamorphosis, into a series of successes, obtained by wisdom over ignorance and imprudence. It will be necessary to exert but little attention to detect their inconsistencies and contradictions. They also, under date December 15th, detail the result of the Presidential Election in America, which took place on December 2d. This news had first reached Boston, distance 500 miles from the place of election, had been there published in the *Centinel*, had come back by that medium to Philadelphia, distance 347 miles, was there copied, and transmitted afterwards across the Atlantic to France—and all in 13 days—a wonderfully quick conveyance truly!

FRENCH PAPERS.

PARIS, *Dec.* 11.—We are enabled to satisfy the impatience of the public, relative to the grand events which signalize and mark the termination of the campaign of 1812. The following details are not official; but the source from whence they are drawn d... much confidence...

... is operating on th...
...er. One impu...
...ated masses.
...e subs...
...ar...

...to Orsha, in front of the 2d and 9th corps ... drawn into that direction probably with the view of facilitating Count De Wittgenstein's plan of communicating with Admiral Tchichagoff.

The Admiral on his side, advanced with the same view, and we knew it, to Slonim.

These two Generals must have been ignorant of what was passing on the Moscow road—one cannot otherwise explain the imprudence of their resolution. However this may be, the following is what we know down to the present moment of the respective details of the movement of the two parties.

The Viceroy, detached with the army of Italy, by Witepsk, came naturally on the rear of the corps of Wittgenstein, which had in front and on its flanks the 2d and 9th corps, and the troops his Majesty had with him. We may calculate the embarrassment and peril of that situation.

On the other side, Prince Schwartzenberg arrived with the advanced-guard at Slonim, at the moment in which the enemy, not expecting to be followed so close, abandoned that city.

A corps of 20 or 25,000 men, commanded by General Sachen, wished to escape. On the 16th, 17th and 18th, there were actions, and always to the advantage of the Allies. At length, on the 19th, we pursued the remnant of this Russian corps, which is flying towards Volhynia.

The issue of these different affairs is 300 prisoners, ten caissons, and a great quantity of baggage. All the villages are filled with wounded Russians.

We give these anticipated details on the faith of private news; we hope that the first official reports, by confirming them, will develope the ulterior views upon which such great interests depend.—(*Journal de Paris.*)

Dec. 12.—Letters from Wilna of the 1st state, that an Officer of the light horse of the Polish guards had just arrived there with letters from His Majesty for the Duke of Bassano. He quitted His Majesty at Zembin on the 28th; he was in perfect health; the army was in the most satisfactory state, and continued its march quietly. The horses of the cavalry, and the train of artillery, had suffered, but not so much as not to be speedily restored when they have plenty of forage. This Officer, who made the campaign of 1806, says, that they were nearly in the same state in which they were, when after the affair of Pultusk, the army returned to take up winter quarters, and re-appeared, after some weeks rest, more brilliant than ever.

General Vandedem is arrived at Wilna, having quitted the head-quarters of the Emperor at Zembin, on the 29th. He confirms all the details of the Polish Officer. The King of Naples and the Viceroy are in good health. Prince ... near Slonim ... Minsk, after having completed the destruction of General Sachen, who had delayed him in the first movement he made in that direction.—(*Journal de Paris.*)

Dec. 15.—His Majesty arrived, on the 29th of November, at Moldescheno, on the great road from Wilna to Minsk. There was an affair, on the 29th November, with the corps of Tchichagoff, which was very sucsessful. We made some thousand Russian prisoners. On the same day the corps of Wittgenstein wished to make a diversion, but it was kept in check by the Duke of Reggio.

We have in France very exaggerated ideas of the intense cold of a winter in Poland. The cold is rarely greater than in Holland; and what renders the winter preferable in Poland, is, that it is free from rain and damp. The soldiers can easily secure themselves against the cold in a country where it is easy to take all necessary precautions; hence they prefer dry weather to a foggy atmosphere, and to rains that render the communications difficult. The French troops have already passed a winter in Poland, and French troops support the cold as well as the Poles and Russians themselves. We remark that of all people in the world the French are those who accommodate themselves best to the different climates. J. J. Rousseau was the first that made this remark, and numerous examples justify it.

At the period of the conquest of Holland, the winter was as sharp as it may now be in Poland, for the French passed over the ice; yet the cold did not check the ardour of the troops, and there were few sick in the hospitals. We made the same remarks during the compaign of 1806, and it is a fact that in large armies, diseases are rare in winter than in summer.

We think these observations, found on experience and truth, will be agreeable to persons who have relations and friends in the army.

All the letters that arrive from Dantzic, Warsaw, Wilna, and Grodno, announce that immense magazines are formed, and that they contain every thing useful to a great army in ...arters. We have no uneasiness res... ...istence, and since the provisioning ... grain has fallen in Prussia and ...

...Philadelphia announce, that ...nt of the United States ...on has been re-elected ...is important news is ... called *The Columbian* ...at Congress had met, ...de a speech full of ...m. The Federalist ...of England, has been ...es of the Union, &

... present war will become a national war, and be prosecuted with activity.

To the above papers from Paris we add the following private accou... from the German Journal, *the Correspondenten.* From the facts therein contained ... Readers will be able to draw, more just conclusions, as well as to assign the occurrences themselves to a different and more ratio... causes.

GERMAN PAPERS.

KIEF, *Dec* 1.—The numb... of foreigners who have left Russia, and pass... through this city, is already very considerab... Among them are many Germans, Italians ... Swiss, all eager to fly that inhospitable country.—The lower class of the inhabitants of St. Petersburgh, in their brutal ignorance make no exceptions. All foreigners are ... objects of their hatred, and even the English are not spared.

Only a short time since, two persons in the train of the Ambassador were followed with hisses and snow-balls to the hot... of the Legation; and if the soldiers had not been drawn out in time, it is impossible to s... in what this scene, concerning which the British Minister has thought it prudent to be sile..., might have terminated. His silence is certainly the height of indulgence and moderation.

The interior of Russia, at a great distance from the theatre of war, presents only the image of devastation: deserts alone are to be found between the Volga, the Baltic, and the Duna. The villages are burned, the inhabitants have fled, and the lands have not been sown. All who had any property have retired from the towns far into the country, happy if in this emigration they did not meet with troops going to join the army, from whom they would be exposed to suffer all the evils they wished to avoid. The march of the Russian troops has been every where marked by excesses at which imagination shudders. A Swiss physician, who had obtained permission at St. Petersburgh to embark at Riga for Sweden, found on the road from that town to Revel, a mass of fugitives which he estimated at 25,000 individuals. These unhappy beings were lodged in barracks, on the edge of the forests near the sea, which place they had chosen that they might more easily receive the subsistence they solicited or could procure at their own expence, from the coasts of Finland.

Letters from Moscow draw a picture not less fearful of the state of that lately flourishing city. After the departure of the Fr... ...d acted as the Cossacks took possession of it ... and to its ma...cred arrests, dictated by personal hatred, and still more frequently by cupidity.

In the lateral line of march, traversed by the grand army to arrive at winter quarters, the troops witnessed the lamentations of the inhabitants, who were certain of having their habitations burned the moment the French should have left them. To this rage for destruction, so innate in the Cossacks, the Bashkeers, and other savage hordes, of which the Russian cavalry is at present almost entirely composed, is to be attributed the difficulty which Kutusoff finds to follow the movements of the Emperor. Scarcely any regular troops have, in fact, been seen in the grand movement which has taken place to Smolensko.

We have read in a French Bulletin, that Moscow would not recover in an hundred years from the effects of the incendiary fury of Count Rostopchin; it is to be presumed that they were ignorant of what the Russian troops were capable of doing at the distance of 100 leagues from the line of operations; for it would have been just to extend to almost the whole of European Russia the terrible prophecy which has been applied to the first capital.

Never, do we conceive, was there a period, during the Peninsular war, more fit for congratulation, than the present, notwithstanding our disappointment. Lord Wellington, upon his resources, with a gallant and powerful army, in positions the strongest and most favorable. General Cooke, Lord W. Bentinck, the army of Andalusia, &c. all, most probably, in full march to reinforce him. The French, tho' at present more powerful, yet having acquired that superiority with the sacrifices of almost every position in their rear. Even Madrid, that ..., where the Pseudo King so long distributed *his justice*,—again abandoned; their communications with France cut off by the Guerillas—possessed of no influence beyond the range of their cannon—exposed, if they remain in their present position, to the fate of Massena's former army—and likely to experience the vengeance of Lord Wellington, who will be able to muster ... qual or superior army, before they, in ... will be able to effect a retreat. But our ... is forbid any extension of comment, and we conclude, by observing, that as Lord Wellington's tactical duties are rendered less arduous, by being undividedly directed to that individual mass into which the enemy are now collected, we may reasonably expect the ensuing campaign to terminate in decisive triumph.

We stated, in our Extra of Friday ... that expectations were entertained, in ... don Journals, of Peace becoming soon ... ject of negotiation. Such hopes are in... pressed, on the foundation there m... and favorable conclusions deduced in... quence, but we deem it necessary, here ... troduce some explanatory observations, ... our opinions assume a positive shape, ... ing the weight which the subject may ... sent possess in England.

At that date, (December 22d) it will ... that the Russian Accounts, received in ... reached only to the 22d of November, ... did not even at that time present any th... a general view of affairs, and that the ... operation of Tchitchogoff's army ap... from the French accounts, to be hopel...

Under these circumstances it was con... in London, that Bonaparte could a... 70,000 remaining troops, and make g... retreat, "even if Prussia and Austria ... be disposed to molest him on his p... When they find, however, that, subse... that date, the events of the Campaign, ... were most decisive of the existence ... French army, occurred; that upw... 50,000 were destroyed, before the wre... French Army had passed Wilna; and ... still hotter pursuit of the Russians ... unlikely, that even the smallest effec... would long exist to claim the name of ... it may be doubted, whether many ... found to support the expediency ... rangement, which, in a general un... view, is so devoutly to be wished for ... happen, that even the men that pos... ... philanthrophy, and entertain... mo... abhorrence of war, would ... finitely preferable, to conti... ... little longer, wh... ...ere existed ... prospects of giving the death blow ... tion and extensive domination of ... than by patching up an immedi... secure to him the opportunity ... proving his exhausted rescour... ...nding conquest & desolation...

...181...

...came to ...
...as on the 23...
... up-country frie...
...ized, that an opp...
...letters to Englan...
...mer and Bengal Mercha...

A few days since Capta... Schmidt, late chief officer ... two other gentlemen, went ... the river;—they reached Ba... the pleasure of the party rece... from Mr R Schmi... being ta... violently ill;—every exertion w... ford him relief, but we regret to ... died about 12 o'clock, a few min... the first symptoms of ind... coroner's inquest has be... the deceased;—verdict ... an inflammation in the bo...

BOAT ...

Yesterday morning, a ... on that part of the riv... tween Sir John Royds, ... Howra Orphan School; ... limits of the course; th... ...

... were in a short time ... original gro..., as to impress the minds ... the spectators with a conviction of their su... rior powers, and to leave little doubt that ... palm of victory would fall upon one of the...

The boat which led the race on the first r... up, was the *Happy Janet*, the property of C... Nairne; but she, passing round the *Ar...*, u... fortunately lost her station, and we observ... that after she had hauled her wind in order ... work down the Honourable Mr Elliot's Sche... ner, the Rattler, which in running up held ... the third place, was now leading the fle... This vessel retained her new situation in an ... mirable style. On her first passage downwar... she proved that she was not to be beaten ... turning to windward; and in running ... she maintained, or perhaps improved ... vantage; we need not add that she proved ... victor. The only boat, in any degree capa... of contending with her, was that of Capta... Nairne, which disputed the point with gr... obstinacy, and obtained the second prize. ... third prize was gained by No 1, Row Boat b... longing to Commodore Hayes.

The following line represents the *order* ... which the three winning vessels passed the b... anchored at the extremities of the race cour... at each turning.

Rounded the Active the first time.

Hon'ble Mr. Elliot,........................1st
Captain Nairne,...........................2d
No. 1, Row Boat,.........................3d

Rounded the Lion.

Hon'ble Mr. Elliot,........................1st
No. 1, Row Boat,.........................2d
Captain Nairne,...........................3d

Rounded the Active.

Hon'ble Mr. Elliot,........................1st
Captain Nairne,...........................2d
No. 1, Row Boat,.........................3d

Past the Beam of the Lion.

Hon'ble Mr. Elliot,........................1st
Captain Nairne,...........................2d
No. 1, Row Boat,.........................3d

[illegible] pleasing diversion, which has already [illegible] pursued with so much spirit, & excited such [a]dmiration, will probably be repeated at no [v]ery distant day, as a meeting of the subscribers [h]as already been called.

BOMBAY,—June 9, 1813.

[illegible] ave been favoured with [illegible] ight of the Log [illegible] Sir Godfrey [illegible] from which we [illegible] ed the following details.

[illegible] of April [illegible] miles S. E. of the [illegible] the weather became thick with a [illegible] ually; at 10 P. M. the tiller [illegible] brached to, at 11 having [illegible] ight only the H. C. [illegible] derate. [illegible] strong gale with [illegible] ust [illegible] or [illegible] ased [illegible] gain to [illegible] ls of [illegible] Sea; [illegible] e gale [illegible] past [illegible] e Deck [illegible] mizen [illegible] prit- [illegible] star- [illegible] tom [illegible] the [illegible] truck [illegible] stove [illegible] ch ad- [illegible] n decks [illegible] obliged to [illegible] he weather [illegible] round to [illegible] reased by 2 A. M. to a perfect hur- [illegible] ing in violent Gusts with a tremendous confused Sea which made the ship strain so [k]eep all the pumps going; at day light upon [illegible] ing as to the extent of damage done by the [illegible] that it had carried away the spare An- [illegible] oremast Gun on the lee side and dis- [illegible] rs, torn off a great deal of the [illegible] ing from the larboard Bow and [illegible] ler the Counter had very much [illegible]

[illegible] ith a heavy sea, ship rolling and [illegible] x, which kept all the pumps go- [illegible] y, when from the state of the [illegible] being far advanced it was deem- [illegible] e should proceed immediately to [illegible]

[illegible] m the quantity of water that was [illegible] uence of the loss of the Quarter [illegible] of the timber heads forward [illegible] at considerable damage has [illegible] go—We have pleasure to add- [illegible] n Captain Pearson last saw the [illegible] they were all well.

APPOINTMENT.

[illegible] vernor has been plea- [illegible] ton Forbes, Esq. Sit- [illegible] of [illegible]

E[illegible] CTS.

The follow [illegible] latest ad- vices from Si[illegible] us from a most respectable source, [illegible] ied upon as authentic:—*Pilot, Dec. 12th.*

"Palermo, Oct. 30, 1812.—You will have heard long before this, the testimonies that are borne from all quarters to the wisdom & firm- ness, and ability with which Lord William Ben- tinck has conducted our political interests in *Sicily.* He merits the highest credit for his undeviating perseverance, amidst difficulties, [wh]ich, to weaker minds, would have been insu- [per]able.—He has never been known to waver [in] his plans, or to relax in the execution of [th]em; and whatever is proposed by him we are [bei]ng accustomed to regard as already carried [in]to [eff]ect.—The Queen is expected soon to [d]epart for *Santa Margaritta*, not far from *Maz- zara* [on] the south-west coast of the island. She [illegible] to visit *Palermo* again; and in the [s]pring she will depart for *Gen*[illegible], there to re- side for the remainder of her life, or at least till the restoration of a general peace.—Our second expedition for *Spain* is far advanced in preparation, and will probably sail in a week or two.—Lord William will accompany it in per- son, and on his arrival will assume the com- mand of the whole force sent to *Spain* from the [i]sland. The ability and firmness with which [h]e has managed affairs here, amidst difficulties [n]ot easily to be overcome, and dangers not easily to be discovered or guarded against, give us the utmost confidence in his conduct when he shall be placed in opposition to the enemy in the field. The force of our second expedi- tion will amount to 6,000 men. Among them is a regiment of 1,200 trained and disciplined with the most astonishing success and rapidity by Colonel Grant, Captain in the East India Company's service, who, while under suspension on account of the late differences at *Madras*, came here, with some others similarly circum- stanced, in consequence of an invitation from Lord William, who had known and esteemed them when he was Governor of that settlement. Captain Grant was appointed with the local and temporary rank of Lieut. Colonel to take charge of the training of this corps, and ac- quitted himself so well, that they are now ef- fective and fit to go into the field. The men are chiefly Italians, and are very proud of the distinction of being made British soldiers. They are in high heart and spirits; and there is every reason to hope that they will behave well in the field.

They are trained pretty much in the sepoy manner, and have some of the leading qualities of those excellent soldiers; particularly their obedience and confidence in their Officers. They are now well inured to a very strict, though not severe discipline. Lord William is so well pleased with Colonel Grant's conduct, and so sensible of the importance of his going into the field with the regiment, that he has intreated permission for him to remain till the expedition shall have terminated its operations, or at least till it shall have entered well into them; notwithstanding the pressing instances of the Court of Directors, for the immediate return of that Officer to *Madras*—his suspension having been on more mature consideration, removed, and the Court having restored him to his rank on the Company's service. A similar request has been made by his Lordship for leave to avail himself, in the expedition, of the services of Major Marshal, one of the formerly suspended *Madras* Officers, whom, from an in- timate knowledge and high opinion of his ta- lents and character, as Secretary to the Military Board on the *Madras* establishment, his Lord- ship had appointed to be his Military Secretary and Aid-de-Camp. Major Marshal as well as Captain Grant, has been restored by the Court of Directors to his rank in the Company's ser- vice, and ordered back to *Madras*. But he has, during the short period of his visit to *Sicily*, contributed very materially to forward Lord William's plans for reforming the Sicilian army and rendering it more effective. It is to be hoped that the services of these Officers to the country at large in the expedition, and the suc- cess of that enterprize, will afford the Directors a gratification, and confer on them a benefit adequate to any inconvenience that may possi- ble be supposed to arise from a little farther extension of their time of absence from *India*.

Among the other topics which are likely to engage the attention of Parliament, it is re- ported that two subjects for enquiry are to be brought forward: the one the treatment of the Princess of Wales, who, it is said, is determined to appeal to Parliament; the other is the con- duct of a Noble Lord, in the disclosure of Mr. Fox's confidential instructions to him, when negociating for a peace at Paris.

"The Rejected Addresses" is publickly at- tributed [we know not how justly] to two young Gentlemen, brothers, of the name of Smith, the sons of a respectable solicitor.

The Drama.—Mr. Kemble, it seems, has re- ceived a distinction, which did not adorn either Mr. Betterton or Mr. Garrick!—Some of the chief men among the leading Booksellers, have proposed to him, a new edition of Shaks- peare! With a pecuniary offer, fully equal, if not more than equal, to the literary advantage itself! This is a [illegible] and fair triumph of ta- lents!—And, advanced as [illegible] test now may be, many more advances in it may be expected! for, indeed, it is certain, that the *Collection* of Mr. K. (in the old *Plays* and other cotempo- rary instrumental books), is far beyond all pre- ceding libraries, not excepting Mr. Stevens and Mr. Malone's! And, it may be presum- ed, he would not so have accumulated books, without the purpose of all skilled and popular use of them! Since the national compliment to the unrivalled merit of Mr. George Gra- ham, in one department of knowledge—or since the renown of the Stephani, in another, we have not heard of any well won distinction, which has pleased us, and probably will please most of our Readers, so much.

A person, habited in the clerical costume, has had the hardihood, for several days past, while driving through several parts of the Me- tropolis, to distribute, in great abundance, co- pies of the following highly inflammatory paper stopping and alighting at intervals for the more convenient opportunities of distribution. With the religious or political, or civil part of the question of Catholic Emancipation, we have nothing to do, in exposing the tendency of this most extraordinary publication. Whatever may be the opinion of individuals respecting the Ca- tholic claims, there is no man but a fanatic that could think such means of opposing them innocent or justifiable. But let the Paper speak for itself, or rather for its author, though not perhaps its distributor, the Rev. Frederick Herbert Maberly, M. A. Kingston, near Cax- ton, Cambridgeshire. The following is the ex- quisite production:—

"AN ALARM.

The Lions are about to be let loose!

"There are some Lions confined in the World.—There are some confined in this King- dom.

"They have been confined many years, and therefore have not been able to act agreeably to their savage nature and disposition; indeed they have seldom put their paws through the bars of their dens to scratch the by standers, but this, is either because their Victims were not within their reach, or (if this be possible) because they would make us believe their na- tures are changed, and that if we let them out, they would do us no harm. Now some foolish and ignorant people, for such they must be, imagine, because these confined Lions have not committed such ravages as they were accustom- ed to commit when abroad, that therefore their natures are changed, and are for having them set at liberty. But do you, reader, pray and use your influence that the Lions confined in our kingdom may not be set at large. Remem- ber, in spite of all that may be said, that the nature of a Lion can never be changed, and that, therefore, if our Lions are let loose, they will be for devouring and destroying us. In- treat therefore, the keepers of our Lions, that they would never consent that our Lions be let loose.

"Now, the Lions I mean are not those con- fined i[n] the Tower, but those who are bound by some chains placed on them by Parliament, and which prevent their obtaining great power in the nation.

"The Lions I mean are the Roman Catho- lics, who are roaring for Emancipation, and who are threatening to break their Chains, and loose themselves, unless we set them free; and some timid persons in our State are so terrified by their hideous yell, *though they believe their natures to be changed*, that they are for breaking their chains and setting them free. Thanks be to God, these persons have not yet prevailed; the Roman Catholics are yet prevented by some wise and salutary laws from obtaining great power either in the Army, Navy, or State. But the consternation among the Members of Par- liament is *so* great, that they have appointed the next Session of Parliament to consider of the annulling of these laws; and, but for your interference, I am afraid they will be annulled, for the consternation has spread very wide.

"Now, as you value your lives and your Re- ligion, exert yourselves that the counsels of these timid persons be not regarded—Petition the Government that it take a part against them.

"Though a large part of the Members of Parliament are thrown into consternation by the yelling of these Lions, and call loudly that [illegible] now at the helm, if supported and encouraged by the voice of the nation, though one or two of them may be affrighted, will never, I am convinced, consent to what is called Roman Catholic Emancipation. They want only to know your sentiments, and they will say the Li- on shall never be loosed. Testify to them then, that you do not wish the enlargement of the Li- ons. Let them know that you think, if the Li- ons *will* fight, you had better fight them in their chains: you had rather do this. That you think, if you cannot contend with them now, you would have but a poor chance when they were at large. And never believe that letting a Lion out of his den will change his nature or his manner of acting. Ever remember that he is a devourer, and destruction is his work.

"Now it is necessary that I shew you the re- semblance between Roman Catholics and Lions, and this I will do at a future opportunity. I will show you, that their dispositions are alike, and that their manner of acting, whenever they were free, has been alike. So for the present, Adieu.

"Only be assured from experience, that if ever Roman Catholic Emancipation takes place, you will find that Roman Catholics are worse than Lions, and more to be dreaded.—If you wish to see this for yourselves, and cannot wait till I set it before you, read Fox's Acts and Mo- numents, Bishop Burnet's History of the Refor- mation, and the Life of Luther, in Milner's History of the Church of Christ.

"Under is an exellent stanza, uttered by Colonel Titus in Charles II.'s reign, when the exclusion of James II. was under consideration.

"I hear a Lion in the Lobby roar,
Say, Mr. Speaker, shall we shut the door,
And keep him out, or let him in, and then
See how we best can turn him out again?

"I am &c.

"FREDERICK HERBERT MABERLY M. A.

"A Clergyman of the Church of England,

"Kingston, near Caxton, Cambridgeshire,
1st July, 1812."

After the perusal of this tissue of non[sense], let any man ask [h]imself what misch[ief it may] not give rise to—what miseries i[t may pro]duce—what dreadful consequen[ces may is]sue from its distribution among [illegible] members of the lower class [illegible] of Lord George Gordon's [illegible] insurrection been forgo[tten illegible] posed that a similar in[illegible] the same results?

If the sense [illegible] be [illegible] ing the claim[illegible] competent to [illegible] different branche[s illegible] that they may [illegible]

THE LATE MARQUIS OF POMBAL.

(From a Correspondent.)

This Nobleman was one of the most res- pectable personages who adorned the King- dom, the Court of Portugal, and the Ministry of the prince Regent of Brazil—as well for his illustrious birth and high rank, as for his long and most important services his amiable virtues, and his sociable qualities.

Besides the remarkable circumstance of his being the eldest son of the great Marquis of Pombal, the celebrated Prime Minister of State to King Don Joseph I. and descended by his mother, from the most illustrious fa- mily of the Counts of Daun, in Vienna, of Austria: it happened that the Marquis pos- sessed one of the richest houses of the Portugal and which was the grand centre of union of the Corps Diplomatique, the focus of at- traction for the foreign Representaives of all Nations in alliance with Portugal, of the most numerous descendants of the great pombal, of his near relatives, and of his wife, which comprehended the greater part of the Nobility of Portugal.

The Marquis married at an early age one of the sisters of the present Count de Capa- rica; and before he had completed his twentieth year, he was created Count de Oegras, Chamberlain to her most faithful Majesty the Queen of Portugal; Preceptor to the deceased prince of Brazil, Don Joseph by whom he was particularly esteemed; and about this time he was also promoted to the situation of president of the *Senado da Camara* of Lisbon, which situation he filled with credit for nine successive years; and on the memorable occasions of the Queen's Accla- mation, and of the Inauguration of the Eques- trian Statue which adorns, the square of Lisbon, without doubt one of the most noble squares in Europe.

A short time after the death of his father having procured leave of his Sovereign, he quitted Portugal and came to London, from whence he went over to France; & at both the Courts and Capitals of Great Britain & France he received the most distinguishing honours and attentions. Returning *via* Spain, he went back to his own country, where, in that period, the intrigues of the Court where at their full vigour, which the disgraceful occurrences of the conspiracy of the Duke D. Averio had stirred up against the descendants of the Minister, to whose lot fell the sorrowful & repugnant commission to cause the laws of the kingdom to be put in execution on so serious and trying an occasion. However, the Marquis succeeded, not only in resisting, but in destroying the intrigues; and in spite of the influence of his powerful enemies, who then occupied the most important situations in the State, he not only maintained the employments which he already had, but was appointed to others, and successively made a Councellor of State, Great Cross of the Order of Christ, Ambassador Extraordinary to his Britannic Majesty; and, in the year 1780 this Nobleman was one of those who forsook House, Family, and Country to accompany his Sovereign, when his Royal Highness took the resolution completely to change his Court for the City of Rio de Janeiro, where the Marquis had, among others, the distin- guished favour of being promoted to the most exalted honours and employments, viz.— Great Cross of the Order of the Tower & Sword, and President of the Supreme Tribu- nals of the Dezambargo do Paco, and Mezada Cansciencia e Orders; and after the long pe- riod of forty two years service, rendered his Sovereign and his Country's services of the greatest importance, in which he consumed both health and wealth; in which display- ed his patriotism, his fidelity, love & respect for his Sovereign, in a most exemplary man- ner, and beyond the power of being surpassed he died in the city of Rio de Janeiro, in the month of June, in this present year, 1812, in consequence of an epidimic fever, which had made great ravages in that ca- pital—where also, in the year 1808, had de- ceased his virtuous and exemplary Lady, the Marchioness of Pombal.

The Marquis has left no legitimate chil- dren; but an illegitimate daughter survives him, who is married to one of the present Governors of Brazil, M. Porvoas. His heir and successor is his brother, the present Count De Redinah.

The memory of the Marquis of Pombal, [cons]idered either as a public man, or social [or pri]vate character, will [be] deeply, sin- [cerely] constantly [illegible] ourt [illegible] y of Por[tugal illegible] bo[illegible]

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

(From the Gentleman's Magazine of November.)

"NAPOLEON."

A Poem by the Reverend C. Colton.)

"There is one question, which it would puzzle Frenchmen to answer, and which it is of the highest importance to Napoleon to prevent their proposing to themselves: What are Frenchmen fighting for? This question it is one object of the following poem to solve . . . . . The Address to France, which concludes the poem, may be considered by many, as a shaft that can never reach its object, a 'Telum imbelle sine ictu'; and in truth it would have been so, was I not empowered to say that the Marquis De Sy is at this moment occupied in translating this little poetical effort into French verse. His talents for the task, no one who has seen that Nobleman's elegant and spirited translation, of Claudian, can doubt. That the following lines such as they are, will be read in Paris, and that every justice will be done them in the translation, I may venture to affirm. How far I have succeeded in my object of lowering Buonaparte in the opinion of the French nation, is another question."

The character of Napoleon, as may be supposed, is pretty highly coloured; and the Address to France, which is very animated, thus concludes:

"But shouldst thou, France, to honour lost and shame,
Still link thy fortunes to an Alien's name,
Still fight his battles, better lost than gain'd,
Disgrac'd if vanquish'd, but if victor chain'd;
Shouldst thou still press a serpent to thy breast,
And foster all the vipers of his nest,
Then Albion's self a champion shall supply,
Of lion-port, prompt hand, and eagle-eye,
With whom Napoleon weigh'd, shall kick the beam,
To 'Point a moral,' or enforce a theme;
Mark! where, with glory crown'd, great Wellesley's star,
Lord of th' Ascendant rules Iberia's war!
But think not, France, We wish to see restor'd
Thy trembling vassal and thy feudal horde:
The grinding impost, and the torturing wheel,
Th' horrific letter, and the mute Bastile;
Nor that vile code, which men in dungeons barr'd,
The Sacred rights of boars and wolves to guard;
Think not We wish reviv'd that miscreant band
That Paul confirm'd, and shrewd Ignatius plann'd,
With Friars and Monk's, created to consume
Thy fruits,—those locusts foul of Papal Rome,
Of superstition, or of lust the slaves,
La Trappe's mistaken fools, or sly Franciscan knaves.
Britain too well the sweets of freedom knows,
And deprecates oppression, e'en to foes,
But in thy fickle clime no medium reigns,
Must thou be forging still, or wearing, chains?
Still in extremes of heat or darkness groan?
Nor find in Albion Freedom's temp'rate zone!
Here still her fruits, by Patriots planted, spring,
The King a speaking law! the law a silent king!"

Mr. Colton in his notes relates the following anecdotes:

"I have conversed with more than one or two French officers, who were in Egypt, and have admitted the fact of this horrid massacre [of Jaffa] to its full extent. They attempted to palliate the deed, by affirming that Turkish prisoners constantly broke their parole, and were repeatedly retaken in arms. It is strange that this massacre is still denied by many in this country. With respect to the administration of poison to the wounded, during the retreat of the French army, these same officers made this observation: 'If it were done, it was in order to prevent the horrid cruelties which, we knew from experience, would be exercised by the Turks upon the wounded, by way of retaliation for the massacre of their whole garrison at Jaffa.' I know from their own confession, that in St. Domingo, many of the French officers carried poison in their pockets, in case of being taken by the Blacks. I have seen the cakes, and one French officer, during my residence at Tiverton, destroyed himself by their means. He had scraped off with his knife about half as much as would cover a sixpence. The cakes were all alike; they were small, of a hard reddish substance. They were considered to be, on inspection, an inspissation of the laurel juice; and produced death in about twelve minutes."

"The doubtful question of Napoleon's courage would be decided in the negative, if Lucien dared candidly to avow his Brother's conduct at the council of the Five Hundred; Augereau, his reluctancies and trepidations on the bridge of Lodi; and Bertier, his unmanly despondency at the battle of Marengo. At Marengo, fortune was still true to him, although he was false to himself; and returned in the shape of Dessaix, and Victory."

"I have heard, from good authority, that after the battle of Reggio, confidential proposals were made to Mr. Pitt, for the removel of those fine Statues, the Belvidere, the Farnese Hercules, and the Venus de Medicis. Twenty Thousand Pounds was to have been the price of their removal. They have since been escorted, free of carriage, to Paris. Thus it appears that one eighth part of the sum squandered away in sinking some huge and shapeless stones at the entrance of B[illegible] would have procured for this cou[illegible] [illegible] of human ingenuit[illegible] [illegible]r, with whom I [illegible]nded the Min[illegible] illustrious [illegible] adherents. Napoleon was [illegible]ne of the Regicides; he had not dippe[illegible] hands in Royal blood. The creatures of h[illegible]wer, therefore, in some sort demanded fr[illegible] their leader this sanguinary proof of his sinc[illegible]; that, by shedding the blood of the son [illegible]ude, the door of reconciliation with the Bo[illegible]s might be shut for ever; and that even the [illegible]sibility of his re-acting the part of General [illegible]k, in the restoration might be effectually [illegible]cluded."

"Poor Admiral Duman[illegible] who attempted to save his four ships at [illegible]algar by flight, was afterwards taken, and [illegible]quadron, by Admiral Strachan. He foug[illegible] well, and when brought to Tiverton, wa[illegible] wounded in three places. On my congratula[illegible]g him on his prospect of being exchanged, [illegible] shook his head, and observed, "I shall [illegible] tried by a court Martial on my return& as [illegible] ships were taken I know my fate." However, instantly recovering himself, he added with true French nonchalance," By gar Monsieur, L'Empereur will very soon have no Admiral[illegible] left; *all that will fight you shoot, all that will not fight, he shoots.*"

LONDON, December 23.

LOSS OF THE ALBAN.

The loss of his Majesty's cutter Alban is so melancholy and extraordinary an event that though we cannot exactly ascertain the cause, we state the following particulars, which we learn from a Gentleman who was a spectator of this deplorable catastrophe. Our correspondent says, that the cutter had been cruizing, or was going to cruize, on the coast of Holland;—that, owing to the obstinacy of the Pilot, she had struck on a sand-bank, when they were obliged to throw the guns overboard, and cut awy their mast, after which they drifted at the mercy of most tremendous weather for three days, when they were driven, on Friday morning, at eight o'clock, on the beach in front of the town of Aldborough. The surfs was so high that no boat could be put off; but the beach being steep, the vessel was thrown up very high, and the tide retreating, the people of the town were soon able to reach the vessel. Though all the crew seemed to be safe at eight by nine there were only three remaining alive—a young man, a woman (servant to the Captain's wife,) and the Surgeon. The crew consisted of 56, Mrs. Key, wife of Lieutenant Key, who commanded the vessel, and two children. The Surgeon unaccountably jumped overboard at the time that relief was giving to them and was lost. The great loss of lives seems to have been occasioned by the state of intoxication of the men, some of whom were found drowned in the vessel. As the cutter did not go to pieces, it is difficult otherwise to account for such a melancholy catastrophe.

The young man, from the severity of the weather and sufferings, was almost in a state of insensibility, and the woman is in a terribly bruised state. Every possible care and attention have been paid to them by Mr. Crespigny and most of the inhabitants of the place. Had the crew staid by the vessel, it is probable that many, if not most of them, would have been saved, thoug it is to be presumed, in so small a vessel, in so heavy a surf, that some could not avoid being washed overboard.

From the London Gazette,—Dec. 22, 1812.

WHITEHALL,—DEC. 22, 1812.

The grant of a dignity of a Baronet to Frederick John Falkiner of Abbotstown, in the County of Dublin, Esq inserted in the Gazette of the 3d November last, is confined to the said Frederick John Falkiner, Esq. and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten.

LONDON,—December 20.

SIR FRANCIS BURDETT

VERSUS

MESSRS. BROOKS, STURCH, AND COMPANY.

A droll correspondence has taken place between the Electors of Westminster (we mean, of course, the *Burdettites,*) and their Representatives. Sir Francis, our readers may remember, in his first epistle, hinted to his constituents that he did not much like the "undignified office of being their parliamentary organ: because (to use his own plesant allusion) "he was dipping buckets into empty wells, and growing old in drawing nothing up." The Committee, it seems, alarmed at the thought of losing their favorite (a personage so well [illegible] their purpose not bing likely often to [illegible]mmediately dispatched an express to [illegible]loring him to supend his resoluti[illegible] [illegible]ssurance that better times are at [illegible] example (i.e. the example of [illegible]h, and to) has "struck [illegible]," that the nation has [illegible] its eyes, and will soon be broad awake; and that if he will only have the patience to wait a little longer, he shall see, what he shall see! Upon this, Sir Francis, his breast glowing with the mingled heat of gratitude and indignation, draws out his pen, and, after a few preliminary flourishes, declares, with incomparable gravity, that he is ready "to lay down (his *Pen?* No, gentle reader,) his *Life,*" in their service!

The chief fault, perhaps, to be found with this magnanimous declaration, is, that it looks too much like the copy of a similar one, made, some years ago, by the patriotic *Upholsterer,* in one of Foote's Farces. Not that we would insinuate against Sir Francis the charge of intended plagiarism, because we really believe that, had he happened to recollect it, he would have avoided a comparison which he may possibly consider not sufficiently "*dignified.*" The Baronet soon afterwards, uses rather an ungainly expression: he says, he hopes the friends of radical reform will be prepared to make *as decent an exit* as their enemies will permit." This, we fear, may sound a little aukwardly to those, who happen to bear in mind the fate of some of Sir Francis's former admirers, the Despards and O'Connors, to say nothing of those respectable performers, some *Isleworth millers,* who, because they boldly dared to commit *perjury,* in order to preserve the "Purity of Election," were compelled, in spite of their legal and political prompters, to make an *Exeunt Omnes,* (rather *undignified* to be sure) to *Botany-Bay.* But as we have never heard of any charge again[illegible] Sir Francis more heinous than that of [illegible] times making very foolish speeches, su[illegible] rather louder, than a wise man should[illegible] the "unbounded applause" of a mob, w[illegible] for the life of us see how his existence [illegible] stand at this moment in any sort of jeo[illegible] unless it be from that Monthly List of D[illegible] which stares us in the face at the end o[illegible] of our Magazines, with Græco-Latin nam[illegible] rible enough, we confess, to put an E[illegible] man in daily fear of his life.

We have therefore sometimes conje[illegible] that there must be something in the str[illegible] of Sir Francis's *Imagination* different from [illegible] of common men:—it seems to take deligh[illegible]ly in the *gloomy* and the *terrific;* hence h[illegible] talk of nothing but "two-edged sword[illegible] "highwaymen's pistols," with other com[illegible]bles, and is dreaming continually of "[illegible]ming irresistable torrents," going on a "[illegible] forlorn hope," and falling into the "jaws [illegible] jackall!" Such dreadful images are enou[illegible] alarm any man not much inured to trope[illegible] figures, but that Sir Francis himself sh[illegible] really frightened by the Phantasm[illegible] own rhetorical fancy, —so unlike every [illegible] conjuror, that we will not pay his discern[illegible] so poor a compliment as to suppose it.

Sir Francis assures the good citizens of Westminster, that nothing will go right until "the spirit of Hampden" is raised among us. And what is this great spirit to do when it comes? To reform a Jailor's fees, to tax a Proctor's bill, and to lecture his Majesty's Attorney-General on the doctrine of libel! Really, we can't help thinking that "the Spirit" of good old *Gaffer Thumb* would do a great deal better. 'Tis a contented, good humoured, spirit that we want now, not a spirit of *Rebellion.* Let us forbear to disturb the noble shade of our great Patriot by frivolous or vexatious appeals. Should England, in the round of vicissitude, again fall under the domination of Star-Chamber Despotism, Hampden, we venture to predict, would not be wanting to vindicate the People's Rights: but at a time, when we are living under the mild sway of a venerable Sovereign, whose sore affliction we all feel as of our common Father—when we sit secure under the protection of equal laws, and, from the happy shelter of our firesides, look abroad on a world of war, and blood, and fire, and desolation only to turn our eyes home on the dear obj[illegible] of our affection, with a more solemn con[illegible]ousness of our blessings and [illegible]ties—w[illegible] at such a time, are we to have perpetually [illegible]truded on our notice those characters of [illegible] history, whose fate it was to oppose Usurp[illegible] Prerogative by unnatural Rebellion? At [illegible] "exigent" moment, when England has [illegible] bear up against the mightiest foe, the most [illegible] morseless Conquerer, Europe ever gave b[illegible] to—when she is heroically engaged in the [illegible]rious struggle to free Kings from their fett[illegible] and to give liberty to nations—does Sir Fr[illegible]cis really believe that an internal commo[illegible] might improve her powers, and give new ne[illegible] to her exertions? While she is acting so n[illegible] a part on the great theatre of Europe, would Sir Francis have us get up a small civil war at home, by way of interlude? While Lord Wel[illegible] is hurling Joseph Buonaparte from his ill-gotten Throne, would Sir Francis wish that the Electors of Westminster, should, by way of diversion, pull down the Speaker of the Commons from his Chair, and throw his bauble into the Thames? We value Sir Francis Burdett's life as little as he can do himself—but before he determines to revoke the spirit of tumult from its "vasty deep," let him look to the consequences, let him count the cost; and, in the mean time, let him, for heaven's sake, consider that many of his constituents have wives and families, who may be frightened out of their wits at least, by the thought of their dear spouses' being called out, on a "f[illegible] hope," to contend with monsters in co[illegible]son with whom Mr. Polito's collection [illegible] they have gazed on with fear and tremb[illegible] tame and harmless! In truth, we hav[illegible] felt compassion for many an honest [illegible] who may occasionally have quitted his [illegible] listen to the orators of Palaceyard, wh[illegible] have exhausted all the figures of their r[illegible] in describing that "Oligarchy," whi[illegible] a sort of *Fe-fa-fum,* is to devour them a[illegible] children, without salt or bread!!! F[illegible] sake, great Sir, "be merciful to [illegible] mould," and take not delight in startli[illegible] peaceful slumbers of our industrious c[illegible] by filling their heads with dreams of "[illegible] thrust pistols and double-barrelled guns[illegible] *life,* Sir, can never be endangered but [illegible] own wickedness or folly, and we sincer[illegible] that your magnificent declaration befo[illegible]tioned, may end, like that of the wo[illegible] holsterer, in a natural death; for as *M[illegible] dy's* maid, *Susannah,* so judiciously ob[illegible] *Corporal Trim,* "dying in bed is, aft[illegible] most natural and most becoming [illegible] what you will. Let, then, the spirit [illegible] den be at rest, and pray, suffer Messr[illegible] and Company to make their *exit* in a [illegible]cent manner, as becomes honest trad[illegible] good christians.

[illegible]

a very melancholy even[illegible] kow, and of which the [illegible] known:—

"Two Turkish wome[illegible] diers had carried off from [illegible] Charkow, called to their [illegible] countrymen, who had be[illegible] last war, and who were at [illegible] home, under a Russian [illegible] on this affair, the resul[illegible] 750 Turkish prisoners [illegible] that M. Italinski, the R[illegible] ately offered every pr[illegible] but it is not yet known [illegible]tled or not."

MADR[illegible]

At Vellore, on Sund[illegible] Lieutenant Birkett, o[illegible] Daughter.

At Calicut, on the [illegible] Pruen, of the H. C. Ma[illegible]

MADR[illegible]

In the Field Force un[illegible] Dowse, on the 6t[illegible] Smyth, [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]RIAGE.

[illegible]h at Cochin by [illegible]ain Thomas W. S[illegible] [illegible]'s European Regiment, [illegible] Mrs. Blake, Relict of the lat[illegible] Blake also of this Establishment.

BOMBAY DEATHS.

At Seroor Cantonment on Saturday th[illegible] Mr. Conductor Arthur Houston, late Pr[illegible] to the Poona Subsidiary Force, who has l[illegible] mily to lament his loss, aged 36 years.

At Seroor on the 1st of June, the Lady [illegible] Dawson 2d Battalion 4th Regiment, of a lingering illness, which she bore with the [illegible]titude, for more than a twelve month pa[illegible] was prolonged thro' the unremitting care [illegible]ness of a most affectionate husband, whose [illegible]licitude for her recovery, and poignant g[illegible] best bespeak the happiness they enjoyed, a[illegible] he has experienced by her death.

LATE MARRIAGE AT JAVA.

On the 20th April, John Campbell Brow[illegible] sistant Surgeon, to Mrs. Loftie, Relict of t[illegible] Loftie, and sister to the Honorable the Lieu[illegible]vernor.

CEYLON MARRIAGE.

At Colombo, on Wednesday last the 28th the Hon. and Revd. Mr. Twisleton, Lieut. H. M. 2d Ceylon Regiment, to Miss Prior.

[illegible]TORS, BY THOMAS LETCHUM, SECOND-LINE, POPHAM'S BROADWAY.

priate to the character he represents, to conti- ... ne illusion: the audience ought never to be allowed to perceive that the who le is a mere fable; and nothing is wanting to prevent this, but that each performer should as heartily enter into the spirit of what is represented, as the audience are always disposed to do.

Young performers are also not aware that they should come well forward on the stage, and speak loud & distinctly; their utterance is usually much too rapid which is also an additional fatigue to themselves: they will therefore do well to attend to this caution.

We have heard, and we hope our information is correct, that the Gentlemen of whom we are speaking, ha... in contemplation to continue their efforts ... the amusement of their friends at the Presidency. It is in the hope therefore of assisting their endeavours that we have suggested the above general hints: in these, or anything we may hereafte... state on the me... several performers, we beg not to be ... those critics who reprove eve- ... ce ... rather

... ents ... tity: ... sire, ... ha of ... on was ... which ... le single ... ronounced ... b; which is ... nor's mean- ... BINS was ... ur of the ... been de- ...ed.

STEPHEN HARROWBY was real clown "inoculated wit... the Military ardour" and his in- ... CORPORAL FOSS was a non-commissioned Officer of no ... ean attainments.

The LIEUTENANT was a ver respectable officer. He looked and actedhis part with great correctness. The samemay be said of his Daughter. Gentlemen who undertake these characters labour unde great disadvantage—they are of too sombre a cast for a Madras audience. Comic characters, even when pers... with less ability, meet always with mo... applause.

We must not withold our approbation of the acting of SIR ROBERT BRAMBLE, SIR CHARLES CUPLAND, FREDERICK, FARMER HARROWBY and OLD ... INER. These performers have only to ... the remarks we hav... taken the liberty ... esting, to receive, on some future ... unqualified approbation.

C... lthough deserving in many parts of ... h... not formed so correct an ... cter, as we had hoped to see ... e exhibited by the same ... en he lately appeared as *Doctor Pang*... ault lay, as it appeared to us, in giving to the part too much of broad farce. *Ollapod* is an eccentric & truly comic character, but there should be nothing low or vulgar in his manner. We object to this performer having always pronounced the word Madam, as Ma'am with a very broad emphasis; and that he more frequently repeated the name and title of the person he is speaking to, than the author has laid down in the text. This as Hamlet suggests to the players is wrong.—"Let them, says he, "speak no more than is laid down for them."—We wish not to be understood as intending to decry this performance. The applause that *Ollapod* received sufficiently proved that the audience were disposed to be pleased with him; and we have too high an opinion of this gentleman's abilities to suppose that he will ... for the freedom with which we ... will so well ... remarks on ... e attention ... mmon with ... ms) to the ... t to the ... *, as I pronounce ... ngue; but if you mouthe it, I had as lief the Town crier spoke my lines. Nor do not saw the air too much with your hand; but use all gently; for in the very torrent, tempest, and (as I may say) whirlwind of your passion, you must acquire and beget a temperance that may give it smoothness. Be not too tame, neither, but let your own discretion be your tutor; suit the action to the word, the word to the action; with this special observance, that you o'erstep not the modesty of nature; for any thing so overdone is from the purpose of playing, whose end, both at the first, and now, was, and is, to hold, as 'twere the mirror up to nature; to show Virtue her own feature! Scorn her own image, and the very age and body of the time his form and pressure. Now this overdone, or come tardy off, tho' it make the unskilful laugh, cannot but make the judicious grieve; the censure of which one, must in your allowance, o'erweigh a whole theatre of others. O, reform it altogether!"*

We now close our observations, having endeavored, as an ingenuous critic should, to point out what may contribute towards the attainment of perfection, and we doubt not that these Gentlemen will feel a pride and pleasure in adopting the suggestions we have, with the best intentions, presumed to offer; and that they will improve on, rather than recede from, the merit of their former specimens.

An Address, written for the occasion, was spoken by the Gentleman who performed *Ollapod*. It was recited with much humour, and very highly applauded.—We beg to return our thanks to the friend who has procured us th Copy, which we have the pleasure to present or the amusement of such of our readers as were not present at the performance:—

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, tho' rather odd
T' announce hi...elf, comes *Cornet Ollapod*
My Shop, the Galen's head, gilt like a pill—
For tho' a Cornet, I'm a Doctor still:
Burning with Amor Patriæ quantum suff!
I mount this Jacket laced, and rhubarb cuff;
As Russian, ready to engage our foes,
And give Napoleon a sickening dose.
For why should Doctor Ollapod despair
With any Russian Doctor to compare;
Nay smile not Gents—you must remember how
The French a dressing got from *Doctor-row*
Who physic'd them to death near famed Moscow.
Again, how many limbs have been lopped off
By their most skilful Surgeon *Kut us-off*,
Whose numerous operations, 'midst the snows,
Exceed famed Hunter's, or no less Monro's.
To stand beside such names in future story,
Seeks Doctor Ollapod the field of glory.
Yet ere he soars to emulate their fame,
And gain in tented fields, a deathless name,
Let him first feel all honest pulses here,
Beat they in favor of a Volunteer?
Nor him alone, but the Dramatic Corps,
Who met approving smiles from you before;
But now behind the scenes most rueful sit,
Trembling, as if they had an ague fit;
Chill perspiration standing on their brow,
Equal their fright to—Bonaparte's now;
To ease these terrors, 'ere the curtain draws,
Impart a cheering dose of your applause.
Your smiles, so potent, will our senses prop
Better than all the physic in my shop.

Our hope is strong to meet indulgence still,
From those who've hearts, another's woe to feel,
For know ye not, this second effort's made
The godlike cause of charity to aid?
To dry the Widow and the Orphan's tear
Is the proud motive that has brought us here.

Pray is there any Doctors here, because
I ask, *like Daniel Dowlass*, their applause;
Shew my gold headed cane, of virtue known,
To prove two heads are better far than one.

See my credentials (*pointing to his wig*) pray what say
you now?

That Wisdom's in the w ig *you* must allow.
Then with *your* plaudits greet a brother pill
You won't you say——. Galen befriend me still!
And I'll be even with ye—make ye smart;
Ye mere pretenders to the healing art!—

Ladies and Gentlemen, if you'll agree
Never t'employ these Quacks, but come to me,
I promise, and uncommon sure the bait is,
To cure you all, and furnish physic, gratis.

"Throw physic to the Dogs"—a Soldier true,
Brave gentlemen in scarlet, sues to you,
You ne'er refuse to aid a generous cause,
Give us the tribute then of *your* applause.
For lo! to Night the Hero of our play,
Is a poor maimed Lieutenant on half-pay.
"The deuce he is"—methinks I hear one cry—
"A poor Lieutenant—foregad so am I,"
"Tell him, my hearty, when the curtain draws,"
"That I, Bob Bullet, promise my applause."
Thank you, good Sir, for that I owe you *one*;
But lest therein you chance to stand alone,
Let me intreat you to go round those rows,
Where youth, in kindred blush with beauty glows;
Try there your art—whilst I retire th' while—
Gain for our Corps, but *their* approving smile;
The fair propitious to our cause to night
What can we fear! For then all must be right!
If there your scarlet jacket can succeed,
Our poor Lieutenant will be rich indeed!
"Now take we leave," but could you spare a nod,
To raise the spirits of poor Ollapod
I might with confidence *there* rest our cause
And all the corps anticipate applause.

THE MIRROR—JULY 7.

The private ship Bengal Merchant, direct for Europe, will be dispatched this morning, by George Saunders, Esq. from her anchorage off Calcutta.

Passengers per Bengal Merchant, Colonel Hankey and Mrs Gray.

The Cumbrian, bound direct for the Port of London, is expected to sail from Saugor roads in the course of to-morrow or Friday.

BOMBAY COURIER,—JULY 10, 1813.

The weather since the setting in of the South West Monsoon had been very moderate with little rain until Thursday last, when it blew a strong gale with a succession of hard squalls and heavy rain during the whole of the night, and the following day; some of the ships drove. The Hon'ble Company's Extra ship Carmarthen broke her Mooring Chain, got foul of the Woodbridge and carried away her Jib Boom. The Carmarthen lost her Mizen Mast and Galleries, and drifted to the upper part of the Harbour where she was fortunately brought to with her own anchors.

We understand the Cornwallis and Marchioness of Wellesley experienced a very severe gale a few degrees to the Southward of Bombay which lasted several days.

ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

NAVAL APPOINTMENTS.

Captain Maurice F. I. Berkeley, to the command of the Woolwich, ordered to be fitted at Woolwich, for the reception of troops; Captain John Hayes, to the command of the Monarch, 74. at Chatham, being of those line of battle ships which have been cut down for immediate service, upon a reduced establishment; Lieut. J. Wilkie, to the Epervier sloop, fitting at Chatham; Lieut. R. Connor, to the Queen Charlotte, 120 guns, at Plymouth; Lieut. T. Read, to the Woodlark, at Portsmouth; Mr. C. J. Phelan, to be Purser of the Braskel at Chatham; Lieut. D. Price, to the San Josef, cruising in the Channel; Lieut. J. Russell, to the Archer sloop, fitting at Sheerness; Lieuts. J. Reynolds, E. W. Gilbert, and J. M'Farlane, to be Lieutenants of the Doris frigate, fitting at Plymouth for Channel service; Lieut. H. Patton, to be Flag Lieutenant to Rear-Admiral Foot, at Gibraltar; Lieut C. English, to the Cressey, 74, at Portsmouth; Lieut. W. W. Little, to the Centaur, 74, fitting at Plymouth, for Channel service; Lieut. R. Crossman to the Impress service, at Torpoint, Devon; Lieut. J. Duncan, to the command of the Neptune tender, at Plymouth; Lieut. J. G. Cock, to the Impress service, at Aberdeen, under the direction of Capt. J. Gaurly; Lieut. Rich Meredith, to the Sybille frigate, at Cork, Lieuts J. C. Symonds, H. C. Mercer, and H. Stewart, to the Queen Charlotte, 120 guns, at Plymouth, fitting for the flag of Lord Keith; F. Maryatt, to the Espigle sloop, at Portsmouth, refitting; Lieut. W. Lawcay, to the Gladiator, at Portsmouth, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Hargood. Mr S. Armstrong, to be Purser of the Plover sloop, refitting at Deptford; Lieut. J. Reynolds, late in the command of the Nimble cutter, lost in the Baltic, to be First Lieutenant of the Doris frigate, fitting, at Plymouth, under the command of Capt. R. O'Brien.

CUT GLASS CHANDELIERS, FOR HIS HIGHNESS THE NABOB SECUNDER JAH BEHAUDER, *SUBADAR OF THE DEKAN.*

From the national pride which we feel in the advance of the arts of this country, we wish to point the public attention to an instance of our success in a manufacture, which France seemed to consider as almost exclusively her own. There is now at Mr. Sheriff Blades's on Ludgate Hill, a set of Chandeliers, which has been ordered for his Highness the Nabob Secunder Jah Behauder, Subahdar of the Dekan; and nothing that was ever seen from Germany, Venice, or France, can bear a comparison with it for richness, elegance, or magnitude. The principal chandelier is we understand, eleven feet long, and four feet and an half in diameter, with thirty lamps in three circles; it weighs five cwt. and is valued at 1000 guineas. This is considered as the finest piece of workmanship hitherto produced in England, and decidedly superior to the celebrated one, sent as a present some years since, to the Grand Seignor by His Majesty. Two others, of sixteen lamps each, and of equal taste, with sixteen smaller, complete the set. They are to be the ornaments of the Palace at Hyderabad. The great chandelier is to be suspended at the head of a state staircase, 50 feet high; the two smaller, crowned with golden circlets, and wreathed at the ornaments of grapes and vine leaves, to be in the centre of the banqueting room; the sixteen others to range along the wall. The whole are designed by Mr. F. Jones. The situation in which they are at present fixed, is, of course, prejudicial to their effect. The apartment is filled with works of great beauty in their art.—Candelabres, Urns, and Encaustic Paintings, which partially divert the attention; but we may conceive the wonder and admiration of an Indian eye, when they shall be at length lighted up on some day of Royal feasting in Hyderabad. The magnificence of Europe is cold and narrow, contrasted with the images of superb and lavish splendour that furnish out the Pomp of Asiatic banquets. The lofty roof, flourished with tracery and gold; the whole mingled crowd of forms and costumes below; the dark countenance and stately port of the Oriental Prince and Warrior; the embroided robes, the arms, the Plumed and jewelled turbans; the distant music, the air cooled with dews of rose water, and breathing perfumes; the moving multitude of the attendants in all the colours of all their provinces, the board spread with regal luxury, the wines of Persia, and the fruits of Cachemire; and above, those chandeliers shedding their showers of wavering light, like stars upon Rajah and Slave, and mingling the elegance of European taste, with the broad profusion of "Barbaric pearl and gold."

LIEUT. F. E. HOUGHTON.

We are sorry to record the death of that amiable Officer Lieutenant Frederick Evelyn Houghton, youngest son of the late brave but unfortunate Major Houghton, who lost his life in exploring the interior of Africa, and nephew to Sir J. Evelyn, Bart. who has met with a watery grave in the Magnet sloop of war.

This ship is supposed to have foundered on her passage to North America: his amiable disposition gained him the esteem and friendship of a numerous acquaintance. He was beloved by all the Officers and crew of the several vessels he had sailed in, and had escaped many dangers; was in the Basilisk as Sub lieutenant, when she nearly foundered in the North Seas in 1805, being entirely under water for more than ten minutes. Being promoted, he soon after joined the Foxhound, and only left her a few days before she foundered on her passage to America, with all her crew. He then joined the Triton, at Waterford, where he was married to the only daughter of Richard Vicars, Esq. late of Duncannon Fort. The Triton returning to Plymouth, she was paid off, and he returned to Ireland to his family, but wishing to be at sea, he took his passage for England in the Cecilia, which he missed by remaining on shore the night before he sailed. Providence guided him in this instance, for she foundered on her passage from Waterford to Bristol, with all on board, about a year ago. Arriving in England in the packet, he was soon appointed to the Magnet, at Spithead, who sailed with Sir J. B. Warren's squadron for North America; on the very day of his sailing, it completed with his 15th year in the Naval Service, having joined the standard in August, 1797. He has left a wife and two children to mourn his loss as a father and sincere friend.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER JAN. 10.

HASLAM *v.* BOURNE.

In this case, which was an action tried before Mr. Justice Le Blanc, at the late Lancaster Assizes, against the defendant, for criminal conversation with the plaintiff's wife and a verdict found for the plaintiff, damages £500, Mr. Raine, on a former day, obtained a Rule to shew cause why a new trial should not be granted, on the ground of the damages being excessive, and founded his application on the dissolute and abandoned conduct of the plaintiff's wife previous to her marriage.

This day Mr. Park and M. Topping were heard in support of the verdict, and contended, that even allowing the conduct of the woman, previous to her marriage, to have been improper, of which, however, there was no positive proof produced at the trial, yet she had been married six years, and, during that time till seduced by the present defendant, who was her husband's landlord, she had conducted herself with the greatest propriety, and that the plaintiff and she had lived together in a state of happiness seldom exceeded. After hearing Mr. Raine and Mr. Scarlett, in support of the Rule.

The Court delivered their opinion; which was, that there being no proof of any knowledge existing in the mind of the husband of the impropriety of conduct on the part of the wife, he was entitled to recover damages. In actions of this description, the question of damages was one which it was the peculiar province of the Jury to decide on; and, unless it was apparent that the Jury had been actuated by improper motives in the verdict they had given, the Court would not interfere. In the present case, no such motive was apparent, nor did it appear that the damages were excessive. The Court, therefore, were of opinion the verdict should not be disturbed.—Rule discharged.

A SONG, written by Lieut. Low, for the occasion (and sung with great glee, amidst bursts of applause) by a Seaman of His Majesty's Ship Minden, in the course of a dramatic performance; on board that Ship, at St. Helena, March 1812. It may be necessary to inform the Reader, that the Minden was the first ship of the line built in India, and of teakwood.

On India's rich shore, boys! this brave ship was fram'd;
Her History learn now from me;
Britain's genius once flew, to that region far fam'd;
Desirous its treasures to see.
Desirous &c. &c.

When ta'en Malabars spreading forests to view;
She admir'd those, where grew the teak tree;
India's genius exclaimed, I present them to you!
To aid you dread pow'r on the sea!
To aid &c.

Mann'd with your lads of mettle,
When cannons loud rattle;
How glorious, in battle!
Ships built of my teakwood may be!

II.

Then, as huge trees were falling, beneath the rude stroke
Of the Woodman;—enraptur'd, cried she,
"A stout rival in glory, to aid English oak;
The Teak of Hindostan, shall be!"
The Teak &c. &c.

Soon ready to launch, wanting only a name,
Our ship, sought impatient the sea.
Britain, thinking, "just then," of her Marlborough's fame
Cried, Minden her name then shall be!*
Cried Minden &c. &c.

With, a crew, lads of mettle,
Undaunted in battle,
Where cannons loud rattle
The Minden with pride ploughs the sea.

* We suppose Britannia regretted this absence of mind, which prevented her conferring a name, complimentary to India; on this, her first production of the kind. She has made ample recompense by giving that of Cornwallis to a 74 Gun ship lately launched at Bombay—a name dear to the hearts of the inhabitants of Hindostan.

Gottenburgh, January 15.

A Pamphlet lately published at Stockholm, containing the following remarks on the situation of the different kingdoms at the close of the late year, has attracted considerable attention in this kingdom:—

"But a few days are now wanting to complete a year which will be equally memorable for the events that have been prepared and taken place in it, as for the influence which these events have had on the fate of states and destruction of nations.

"Let us, before this wonderful year has finished its course, direct our attention to countries, whose inhabitants, deprived of that happiness we enjoy, have a claim to our commiseration, and join our hopes to that of suffering humanity, that at the expiration of the ensuing year, we may find peace and liberty restored to the many millions who now sigh in chains and misery.

"In vain did Portugal's Regent hope that the immense number of crusadoes annually paid France would preserve for him the promised peace. He emptied his treasury, without obtaining more than a short respite from destruction, which threatened all the independent kingdoms of Europe. The Government was forced to remove to another quarter of the world. A French army covered the country, and the property of the state, the fortunes of individuals, the ornaments of the churches and monasteries, all were placed under requisition. A valiant ally performed what the Portuguese nation could not by itself effect, and Wellington became, in a double point of view, the benefactor of that nation. Here was shown what may be effected by a great example. The Portuguese military were scarcely more than nominally so. It has again awakened to a sense of its honourable destination. Martial discipline, a spirit of patriotism and courage now distinguishes these troops, and their brethren hail them with pride and joy as the worthy sons of ancient Lusitania.

"Here, as it ever ought to be, a great and common interest has conquered an hereditary jealousy. The Portuguese warriors, late, but effectually recovered from the prejudices derived from the dark ages, equally revolting to nature and humanity, that two nations must be enemies because they are neighbours, are in the sacred cause of independence in the contest for the deliverance of Spain, become the faithful brethren and allies of the Spaniards; and when peace and order shall return to earth, the two people who inhabit the Peninsula will find in unity and good neighbourhood a security for their mutual strength and prosperity.

"The war which Spain has now sustained for several years, under such changeable, and frequently such dark prospects—the fortitude which its inhabitants have shewn under oppression and misfortunes, has awakened wonder and delight in all those who esteem the rights of a free people as sacred and precious.

"Fond of ease, through the influence of climate and education, but valiant, and, when he is called upon, jealous of his honour, and ardent in the protection of his paternal home, the Spaniard, by the great example he has given, has obtained a right to the eternal gratitude of every nation that is threatened by foreign violence, forgetting former animosities, and renouncing the hatred produced by them, the Spaniard, in his desires, embraces friends restored to him, and gratitude will for future centuries cement the duration of that alliance he has made with his British brethren in arms.

"Under the direction of the great General, to whose wisdom his Government has intrusted the conducting of his courage and strength, he sees with certainty the moment of his country's liberation approach; but dearly has he purchased his liberty at the price of thousands of victims. It will require a long series of years, and the indefatigable exertions of a wise Government, to efface the memorials of injustice and destruction, which the sometimes victorious, sometimes flying enemy, every where leaves of his presence.

"Posterity, which impartially judges rights and their actions, will say, that the Ruler of France, in his endeavours to subdue Spain, has been guilty of one of the greatest errors against sound policy, that ever was committed. By submissiveness to his politics, and the weakness of its Government, Spain was in reality his vassal. He had the command of its Indian millions, and of the whole of its manly population. But he would subject them—subject a nation with whose character he was unacquainted. We are not permitted to judge of a whole people by a few individuals: an individual may be a despicable person; a nation is always worthy of respect. The lust of conquest would extend itself to the pillars of Hercules, and become a cause of the defeat at the Dnieper, and of the consequences we may expect will take place at the banks of the Niemen and Vistula. Simplicity and moderation were no protection against the views of a conqueror; and after so many honourable battles, such heroic sacrifices for security and quiet, even the free Swiss was forced to bow to the mighty power. The golden inscription of liberty is rusted on his bow; his native country is permitted to retain its name—all the rest of what Switzerland once was, is removed by the Conqueror from the world of reality to that of imagination. Want and necessity bear down the industrious workmen; depravity of manners has found its way to those vallies, which were formerly the abode of innocence; fear and terror are now known upon those Alps, in whose pure air none breathed but the happy children of nature; the noble animation awakened by the honoured name of Tell, is changed into a sullen depression; and the traveller, who compares Switzerland in its present state, with what it was only 20 years back, will think he has only been reading a tale of the times of old, and has awakened from an ideal dream, to a melancholy reality.

"In vain will the stranger seek, under the beautiful sky of Italy, to find that formerly happy country, which, with the riches of nature, combined those of the arts and commerce; which, notwithstanding all the faults of its many weak Governments, and of its spiritual defects and influence, was the abode of gladness, and long visited and admired by all nations;—when the artist treads this classic ground, he shall no longer find the master-pieces which, surveyed in the vicinity of the tombs of the heroes of antiquity, surrounded by so many great remembrances, made such deep and solemn impression. Those ports where commerce collected all the riches of the Levant, and where people of all languages assembled, are now empty, silent, and unfrequented. The harvest is gathered without joy—the grape pressed without song—the *improvi-satori* is silent, and sprightly Barcarole is no longer heard. The beneficial effects of the mild climate might even, during the few years in which the seat of war has been removed from Italy, have already erased the remembrance of past sufferings, and restored the national temperament of the people;—but the inhabitant can have no taste for the calm peace which is given to his fields. His sons, capable of bearing arms, are shut out from it; an immovable decree condemns them to continual warlike servitude, and the best part of the fruits he has gathered with care and toil, must be given for purposes widely differing from his welfare, or that of his native country.

"Notwithstanding every effort of the subtle policy, which, although it has only one sole object, yet under its innumerable and different shapes, has realised the fable of Pandora's box to the deceived world, the Grand Seignior signed the peace with Russia, being convinced that the same Cabinet which promised support and assistance on condition of prosecuting that war, did itself cause that war, and had privately proposed the partition of his States. The Ottoman Empire enjoys peace for its European provinces; its Divan is awakened to a knowledge of its true interests, but the consequences of the war are felt in the towns and country. Hunger and and misery reign in the latter, whilst the plague sweeps away thousands in the former.

"France has often made war on, and often conquered the other states of Europe by a weapon more to be dreaded in its effects than her numerous and warlike armies. This weapon is opinion. The campaign of Moscow has broken this mighty weapon. Truth has opened itself a passage to every man, and the name of 'invincible' no longer appertains to her Eagles. Long ago, the wars of France ceased to have as a pretext the defence of her own rights, and the protection of her own borders; one cause only, the subjection of Europe, was, to every impartial mind, the visible spring of action. But after all these victories, gained at the cost of humanity, after celebrating all these triumphs, purchased with blood, what is the real situation of France herself? Taxation carries away all private property, without being nearly sufficient to defray the absolutely necessary expences of the state, threatens the prosperous citizen with poverty, the labourer with famine and misery. A great part of those products which are not applied to the use and support of the armies, find no event, trade and commerce are stopped, agriculture and manufactures want arms for carrying them on, and, in most parts of the country, are left to old men and women. Hopeful youths approaching to the age of manhood, who, in other countries, and in other times, cause so much real joy, are not found here, where dread of the unavoidable moment which is to tear them from their relatives, and carry them to the destruction they dread. Lame and disabled warriors are wandering every where about as warning monuments of the consequences of ambition; and the tried veteran and inexperienced youth share the same prospect—that of finding his grave under a foreign sky, in reward for all the sacrifices made or demanded of him. Under all the ancient misuses of the ancient Germanic Empire form of Government, trade and commerce still flourished, labour and industry were rewarded with prosperity, and every returning peace soon obliterated the marks of the foregoing war's destruction.

"The old form of Government is dissolved—the Princes of Germany forced into the hard chains of vassalage—heavy taxations laid on in every name and description that the desire of increasing them could invent, have drawn the wealth of the subjects out of the country—industry has lost its courage and vigour—distress reigns in those cities where the flow of commerce accumulated riches—misery and want have spread themselves over those fields which were formerly crowded with happy gentry, and adorned with golden flocks—severe conscriptions tear from the old impoverished fathers the last support of their age, and nothing but woe and plaints are heard round those banks which heretofore gave echo to the honest peasant's joyful song. In the shade of these ancient woods, which appear to have been spared by the axe only to witness the debasement of the soil which bore them thither, possibly fly from the suspicious looks of their [illegible], numbers of Germany's loyal sons, to enjoy some [illegible] in the remembrance of better times, to call on Herman's name, and utter his wishes for that Saviour, whom he has long since despaired of finding within the borders of his abused native country. But despair not yet, that have not yet bent the knee to power and fortune, those idols of the weak and cowardly, ye who still preserve in your breasts the untainted feeling of your country's sacred rights! Hope, the last comfort of a single unfortunate, has been such for whole nations, give yourselves up to its inspirations, but keep her image carefully secreted in your hearts, till the hour arrives to shew yourselves worthy of the fulfilment of her promises! The peace, which was the consequence of the unfortunate campaign of 1806, had obliged Prussia to pay 120 millions to France; this heavy debt was at length paid off to the full amount; but the restoration of the fortresses, given in security, was demanded in vain. All these sacrifices seemed to entitle her to some consideration. Incensed by the turn which the courage of the Spaniards, and England's able assistance had given to the war in the Peninsula, and which, in truth, was the only cause of putting off the uniting of the Prussian States with the Great Empire, this repose was again disturbed by new demands. The effects of the presence of an imperious ally were soon visible through the whole country; the citizen's fortune, the farmer's crops, were taken from their intended uses to supply the insatiable wants of passing armies, and Prussia's warriors forced to fight for a cause, the success of which would only increase the weight of their chains, and shed for that cause the blood which they were not permitted to give for the defence of their homes, and in revenge of their own wrongs.

"The losses are as well known as they are considerable, which Denmark has sustained in consequence of the line of politics she adopted. With the destruction of her commerce, her welfare forsook her, her Bank had no real security, when the commercial profits, which were the only means of covering it, were gone, its credit was entirely lost; all the metals have vanished out of circulation; the paper currency is not worth a 20th part of what it should represent; the price of every thing rises in the same proportion; the support of the army, and the demands of her allied power, augment the general and particular necessities; and for these classes of citizens, whose avocations are suspended by the political situation of the country, it is difficult to procure the mere necessaries of life. Even Denmark may, probably, ascribe to the war in Spain her not having already shared, if not entirely, yet at least in part, the fate of so many other countries, by being incorporated with the great empire, and from allies transformed into Provinces.

"Under pretence of a mistake, yet it appears naturally certain, that if Denmark had embraced another system, she would, by preserving her trade, have found a continual source for her expenditure at least, if not of riches. Judging of his new ally's designs by his own good intentions, the Emperor Alexander signed the peace of Tilsit, the conditions of which, he conceived, would connect the interests of his own empire with that of the rest of the Continent, and the consequence, as he expected, would be that of the so much wished for general peace, which had so long been the object of all the wars and bloodshed which the world has seen follow on each other with silent justice. Europe has seen with gratitude, his people have acknowledged all that he has done to preserve that peace he has given his country. But the welfare of his subjects demanded the free enjoyment of those rights assured by the peace—but France would not grant those rights. France, which intended solely to derive profit from the trade of the Continent, would not consent to the Russian ports being opened for the vessels of neutral nations. Steadfast in his determination of not yielding to a demand which would have stirred the honour of his crown, and destroyed his people's welfare, the Emperor Alexander prepared to defend his just cause. In like manner, as in taking possession of the Swedish Pomeranian Provinces, the enemy declared himself as such, by making an inroad into the country, without any previous declaration of war, whilst hired and forced newspaper writers publicly declared that the Russian Emperor had commenced the war. That Monarch, who, clothed with the most uncircumscribed power that law and the form of government ever gave to any Regent, found a counterpoise to it in his own breast, and softened its operation by the sentiments he had imbibed from his education, by the most enlightened philosophers of the last century, could not, without the most irresistible calls for the independence of his country, expose his subjects to all the misfortunes of war, of which he had himself been a witness. But forced to draw the sword, it was not consistent with his character to sheath it again, until it had done for the just cause what honour and humanity required.

"The events of this never-to-be forgotten campaign, the victories of Malolarostawitz, Smolensko, Krasnoi, Oreza, are known by every one. The haughty enemy has retreated to the provinces of Russian Poland, with the loss of more than three-fourths of that army with which he made his entry, and further heavy losses await him in the pursuit: dreadful are the vestiges of hatred and revenge with which the flying enemy marked the steps of his return.

"The peaceable farmer, awakened out of his happy ignorance of the new conqueror's existence in the world, by the flames in which he sees his habitation devoured—the dying father, casting the last glance of despair on the circle of his murdered children—thousands of naked maltreated wretches perishing with hunger and cold—cities and towns converted into heaps of ashes—plundered churches, the sacred utensils destroyed; these are but few weak sketches of the distress and misery which fills the wide extent of region from the smoking Moscow to the shores of Beresino.

"I have endeavoured in this imperfect sketch to give a specimen of the condition of the rest of Europe, and of foreign sufferings, which had so nearly been our own. With high and heartfelt satisfaction we turn our view from these deplorable images to the lighter picture of our native country's situation.

"After an unlucky war, carried on against all the laws of prudence and of art, which had so dangerous an effect on the means and population of the State, that the kingdom was brought to the verge of destruction, resolutions, founded in experience and foresight, and executed with vigour, have gained us respect, independence, and allies. The iron sceptre, which rules over so many countries destruction, would likewise have extended its influence to Sweden, to her commerce and connections; the offer was rejected with resolution and effect, and the determination of being free, secured our independence. An unfavorable autumn diminished our hopes of the yearly-promised treasure moderation and economy were our forefathers' domestic virtues, and are become more necessary for us than ever, but we are a free people, we have a moderate sufficiency, and if we might be more happy than we are, yet at least we find ourselves happier than the inhabitants of those countries which lay nearest to our view.

"A future time will exhibit the consequences of [illegible] a prudent and powerful Government has Prepared—the fruits which the nation has already reaped from its care are interior quiet and respect abroad.—As our Swedish fellow-citizens know the happy security they enjoy, they will feel doubly grateful to a beloved Government, when they compare the situation of other nations with their own, they must necessarily exclaim with those, "Unhappy are the nations who live in the same era with a conqueror!"

MRS. MARY ANNE CLARKE.

The celebrated Mrs. Mary Anne Clarke is allowed to have been, while living with the Duke of York, one of the best financiers of the day. Had Mr. Fitzgerald, the Chancellor of the Exchequer for Ireland, the good fortune to have been acquainted with her, and to have had the benefit of her instruction, it is thought he would have excelled all his predecessors in that art and mystery. *The Courier* of Tuesday, that honest Print, that never cringes nor flatters, asserts, it is to him Dublin and Cork are indebted that they are both to be opened to the East India Trade! ! !

THE ARMY.

GENERAL ORDERS,

REGIMENTAL SCHOOLS.

With a most earnest desire to give the full effect to the benevolent intention of Gove[illegible] ment in favour of the Soldiers' Children, which his Royal Highness the Prince Rege[illegible] has, in the name and behalf of his Maje[illegible] given the Royal Sanction, the Commander [illegible] Chief calls on all General Officers, Colonels [illegible] Regiments, and Commanding Officers of corp[illegible] to take under their special superintendence t[illegible] Regimental Schools belonging to their respe[illegible] tive commands; and his Royal Highness is per[illegible] suaded, that, bearing in mind the importan[illegible] benefits which these institutions, under proper guidance and management, are calculated (t[illegible] produce to the individuals themselves, to the Army, and to the nation in general, they will consider them as deserving their constant personal care and attention.

It will rest with the Children themselves, when arrived at a proper age, to adopt the line of life to which they give the preference; but it is extremely essential that their minds should be impressed with early habits of order, regularity, and discipline derived from a well-founded respect [illegible] eration for the establi[illegible] religi[illegible] ntry. With this vi[illegible] C[illegible] ef direcs, that m[illegible] l be cond[illegible] [illegible] as [illegible]

[illegible]

The Com[illegible] arly incum[illegible] Clergymen [illegible] the Army n[illegible] the Militar[illegible] of these Institu[illegible] Regimental Sho[illegible] Garrisons: by dige[illegible] duct of the Serjean Sc[illegible] the progress and gr[illegible] children; and rejoicin[illegible] observations to the foun[illegible] Regiment.

[illegible] ever remember [illegible] for which the P[illegible] [illegible] shed, are to give [illegible] co[illegible] of being assured t[illegible] and welfare of their childre[illegible] the Sovereign's paternal [illegible] raise [illegible] on their offspring a [illegible] Subjects, brave soldiers, and [illegible]

By order of his Royal [illegible] mander in Chief.

(Signed) HARRY C[illegible]

BARON GUSTAVUS [illegible]

The remains of his E[illegible] vus Adam Nolcken we[illegible] posited in the Swedish [illegible] with the solemnity due [illegible] station. This Noblema[illegible] Country for upwards of [illegible] dor at this Court. He d[illegible] ber, in his house at Ri[illegible] year, being born the 17th [illegible] sund.

MADRAS BIRTH.

At Cochin, on the 21st of May, the Lady o[illegible] A. M'Leod, of the 2d Battalion 9th Regimen[illegible] a Son.

MADRAS DEATHS.

On the 9th instant, the infa[illegible] Daughter [illegible] Harrison, Esq. of H. M. Ship Minden.

On the 21st instant, the Daughter of Jose[illegible] Esq. Captain of H. M. Ship Minden.

BENGAL MARRIAGES.

At Kytah, in Bundelcund, on the 23d ultim[illegible] Reverend Mr. Coleman, Lieutenant H. Hawtr[illegible] 4th Regiment of Native Cavalry, to Miss Cha[illegible]

On Friday, the 2d current, at St. John's Ch[illegible] the Rev. Dr. James Ward, Mr. J. W. Lowrie[illegible] E. A. Chalcraft.

BENGAL DEATHS.

Lately, at Chittagong, James Sprot, Es[illegible] civil service.

On the 29th ultimo, at Pertaubghur, L[illegible] Alexander Guinard, commanding the Artille[illegible] Station, most sincerely regretted by his Broth[illegible] as a valuable Officer, and a worthy member [illegible]

At Tarra-Mirzapore, on the 24th ultimo [illegible] Lieutenant Turner, of the 1st battalion 15th [illegible]

BOMBAY [illegible]

On Monday t[illegible] Mackie, Esq. Pr[illegible]

Her unassum[illegible] be readily acco[illegible]

Her truly an[illegible] dearing exercis[illegible] faithfuly applie[illegible] duties as a [illegible] where they be[illegible] of her greatly [illegible]

MADRAS:—PRINTED FOR THE PROPRIETORS, BY THOMAS LETCHUM, SECOND-LINE, POPHAM'S B[illegible]